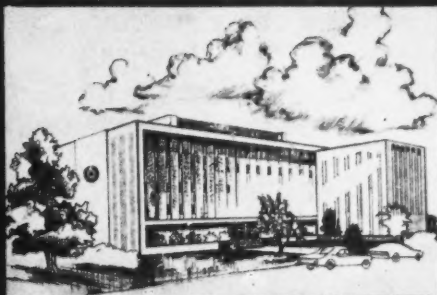


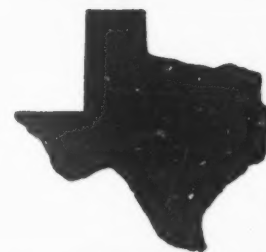
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TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW



T.E.C. BUILDING

JUNE 1980

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778

STATE LABOR FORCE DECLINES

The State's civilian labor force dwindled slightly from mid-April to mid-May as total employment fell with more significant layoffs due to economic conditions being reported. Total unemployment rose by nearly 16,000 over the period as the number of initial claims for unemployment insurance began to climb.

Employment in construction was beginning to waver as more and more job completions were being followed by layoffs rather than new job starts. Heavy construction, which had been stable until recently, began to feel the effects of the current economic pinch.

Claims for unemployment insurance were increasing as more initial claims were taken during May than for any month since January 1979. The initial claims count for May was the highest in recent history for that month. The State's unemployment rate eased upward from 4.8 percent in April to 5.0 percent for May. The year-ago rate was 4.2 percent. The unemployment rate for the United States was 7.0 percent for May compared to 6.6 percent a month ago and 5.2 percent a year ago. The seasonally adjusted rate for Texas was 5.4 percent and 7.8 percent for the Nation.

WAGE AND SALARY CLIMBS SLOWLY

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Texas rose for the fourth consecutive month as gains were reported in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. During this period, from January to May, total wage and salary employment advanced 0.9 percent. Although wage and salary employment has shown a steady growth, the rate of increase has been much less than in previous years. From January to May 1979 total wage and salary employment rose 3.3 percent, while for the same period in 1978 it rose 3.9 percent and in 1977 it was up 3.1 percent. The advance posted this year was well below the rise recorded during the recession of 1975.

The diversity of the State's economy has been an asset during recessionary periods. Although the growth rates have declined during economic downturns, wage and salary employment has, nevertheless, been able to post an advance. As specific industries have been hurt by employment losses, other segments of the labor force have been able to absorb much of the surplus labor created by layoffs.

The manufacturing sector of nonagricultural wage and salary employment eased up over the month largely due

SUMMARY OF LABOR FORCE[†] ESTIMATES

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT [†]			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYED AS % OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY** 1980	APRIL** 1980	MAY** 1979	MAY** 1980	APRIL** 1980	MAY** 1979	MAY** 1980	APRIL** 1980	MAY** 1979
STATEWIDE	5,967,400	5,988,200	5,828,200	314,500	298,800	257,500	5.0	4.8	4.2
ABILENE	63,710	63,280	62,530	2,320	2,190	1,930	3.5	3.3	3.0
AMARILLO	83,670	84,330	83,490	3,450	3,330	2,840	4.0	3.8	3.3
AUSTIN	240,000	241,900	234,500	8,750	8,400	6,700	3.5	3.4	2.8
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	148,200	149,100	149,650	10,850	11,050	10,150	6.8	6.9	6.4
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO	64,930	65,220	64,730	7,320	7,670	6,480	10.1	10.5	9.1
BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION	38,690	39,580	38,500	1,910	1,310	940	4.7	3.2	2.4
CORPUS CHRISTI	132,600	133,800	132,400	8,000	7,700	6,400	5.7	5.4	4.6
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	1,440,000	1,446,000	1,380,500	64,300	58,100	49,100	4.3	3.9	3.4
EL PASO	153,900	155,250	150,200	14,950	14,550	13,350	8.9	8.6	8.2
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	78,940	77,440	74,060	4,770	4,930	4,540	5.7	6.0	5.8
HOUSTON	1,375,000	1,379,800	1,334,300	57,200	55,900	47,400	4.0	3.9	3.4
KILLEEN-TEMPLE	59,560	60,000	59,020	3,520	3,530	2,980	5.6	5.6	4.8
LAREDO	30,360	30,420	29,350	3,540	3,920	3,680	10.4	11.4	11.1
LONGVIEW-MARSHALL	61,270	61,760	61,580	4,170	4,080	3,190	6.4	6.2	4.9
LUBBOCK	96,340	97,390	94,410	4,090	3,900	3,700	4.1	3.9	3.8
MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG	78,420	78,880	75,720	10,310	10,080	9,480	11.6	11.3	11.1
MIDLAND	45,750	45,430	42,880	1,980	1,570	1,290	4.1	3.3	2.9
ODESSA	58,490	58,740	56,100	2,140	2,110	2,010	3.5	3.5	3.5
SAN ANGELO	41,130	41,420	39,350	1,340	1,460	1,240	3.2	3.4	3.1
SAN ANTONIO	385,650	387,450	377,150	24,600	24,300	23,300	6.0	5.9	5.8
SHERMAN-DENISON	37,120	37,010	37,210	2,250	2,160	1,760	5.7	5.5	4.5
TEXARKANA	43,600	43,430	44,920	4,180	4,040	3,630	8.7	8.5	7.5
TYLER	59,280	60,330	60,280	4,020	3,140	2,420	6.4	4.9	3.9
WACO	74,880	75,640	73,350	5,170	3,810	3,130	6.5	4.8	4.1
WICHITA FALLS	56,690	57,150	55,990	2,800	2,220	2,010	4.7	3.7	3.5

[†]Sum of estimated number of total employed and unemployed workers residing in the specified areas.

[‡]Includes resident wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes.

*Preliminary - subject to revision **Revised

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to the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the petroleum and coal products segment of nondurable goods. The nondurable goods sector as a whole was up substantially as several industries recorded minor gains and petroleum and coal products reported a large increase. A labor-management dispute which began in January in the petroleum refining portion of petroleum and coal products was finally ended and employment in the industry surged as the workers returned to their jobs.

Printing and publishing advanced moderately as the newspapers, periodicals, books and miscellaneous publishing segment of the industry provided most of the gain. Another nondurable goods industry which increased was apparel and other finished textile products. An advance of over 500 was noted in men's and boys' suits, coats and furnishings, but was partially offset by small losses in other segments of the industry.

Most of the industries in the durable goods sector declined from April to May. Many of the products of these industries are used in the construction industry and as building activity drops so does the employment in these industries. Lumber and wood products suffered the most pronounced decline over the month as a downturn in building starts took place. Furniture and fixtures and stone, clay and glass, also experienced employment reductions as construction activity declined. Fabricated metal products benefitted from a small gain, but the rise was the result of the settlement of a labor-management dispute rather than an increase in business activity.

Another durable goods industry affected by a labor-management dispute was electric and electronic equipment. This industry suffered the largest loss from a month ago of any manufacturing industry as it was hit with layoffs plus a labor-management dispute. Primary metal products decreased moderately with most of the drop occurring in the iron and steel foundry sector. Minor cutbacks were recorded in transportation equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Firms producing motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment and the ship and boat building and repairing sector experienced the largest decreases in transportation equipment.

Employment among the nonmanufacturing industries moved up slightly over the month with the largest gain reported in mining. The continued high demand for petroleum products as well as the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the petroleum refining segment of manufacturing led to increased employment in this sector. Other gains in nonmanufacturing were reported in government, finance, insurance and real estate, and trade. Federal and local government began to hire seasonal

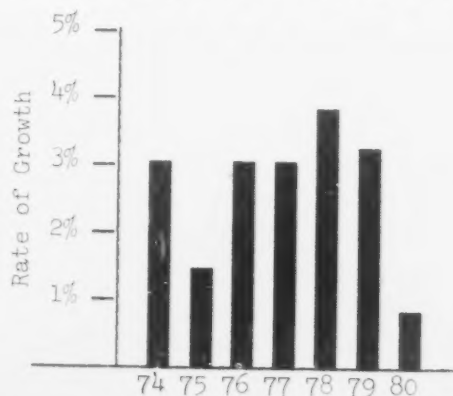
workers for the summer months and replacements for regular workers on vacation. The only portion of government to decline was state government. The end of the spring semester at state colleges and universities was chiefly responsible for the drop.

Finance, insurance and real estate was up moderately with gains scattered throughout all segments of the industry. The single most significant increase, however, was noted in the real estate portion. Summer is the most active season for home sales as many buyers try to close and move into their new homes before the new school year begins. The gain in trade was small and occurred solely in the retail portion of the industry. Minor gains were noted in several segments, chiefly food stores and apparel and accessory stores, while a moderate loss was reported in general merchandise stores.

Construction underwent the largest reduction from April to May as substantial declines were seen in heavy construction and special trade construction. Layoffs followed job completions during the month and new starts were down from previous months. Services also realized a decline as sizeable losses were noted in personal services, business and repair services, and educational services. The largest drop in business and repair services occurred in auto repair, services and garages, where decreases were widespread. The cutback in educational services was a normal seasonal reduction which follows the end of the school year.

Transportation and public utilities fell only minutely from April to May with all of the decrease evident in transportation, except railroad. Water transportation was the hardest hit by employment losses as business activity dropped. The decrease in water transportation was nearly offset entirely by a rise in electric, gas and sanitary services, where modest gains were posted in electric services and in gas production and distribution.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary
Employment Rate of Growth from
Jan. to May for Years 1974-1980



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS CLIMB

An average production worker earned \$7.08 per hour and worked a 40.9-hour week during the month, making the average weekly earnings \$289.57. Both average hourly earnings (AHE) and average weekly hours (AWH) were up from April to May, despite some comparatively large decreases in a few of the industries.

Malt beverages saw its AHE figure fall by 44 cents as

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS*

SOURCE: TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1 1980	APRIL 1980	MAY 1979	MAY 1 1980	APRIL 1980	MAY 1979	MAY 1 1980	APRIL 1980	MAY 1979
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	\$289.57	\$286.01	\$262.22	40.9	40.8	41.1	\$ 7.08	\$ 7.01	\$ 6.38
DURABLE GOODS	284.78	282.90	262.50	40.8	41.0	41.6	6.98	6.90	6.31
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	204.82	202.16	197.20	38.0	38.0	40.0	5.39	5.32	4.93
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	171.12	172.79	179.25	36.8	37.4	40.1	4.65	4.62	4.47
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODS	269.69	272.21	257.68	41.3	42.6	43.6	6.53	6.39	5.91
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	363.13	362.85	335.02	41.5	41.9	42.3	8.75	8.66	7.92
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	300.77	299.59	270.93	41.6	41.9	41.3	7.23	7.15	6.56
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC	299.06	297.93	270.67	42.3	42.2	41.5	7.07	7.06	6.46
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	345.35	353.10	317.77	42.9	43.7	43.0	8.05	8.08	7.39
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP	239.99	239.95	220.58	40.2	40.6	41.0	5.97	5.91	5.38
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	345.42	340.25	319.37	40.4	40.7	42.3	8.55	8.36	7.55
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	383.30	363.85	351.27	42.4	41.3	43.1	9.04	8.81	8.15
INSTR. & RELATED PRODUCTS	213.19	205.70	200.49	37.6	37.4	39.7	5.64	5.50	5.05
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	195.97	193.55	185.73	38.2	38.1	39.1	5.13	5.08	4.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	296.02	290.39	261.39	41.0	40.5	40.4	7.22	7.17	6.47
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	261.46	250.67	231.69	41.9	40.3	41.3	6.24	6.22	5.61
MEAT PRODUCTS	267.73	248.69	230.93	42.7	39.6	40.8	6.27	6.28	5.66
MALT BEVERAGES	505.11	509.48	473.82	51.7	49.9	44.2	9.77	10.21	10.72
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	206.91	216.48	178.69	42.4	44.0	39.1	4.88	4.92	4.57
APPL. & OTHER TEXT PROD	151.15	148.23	126.44	37.6	36.6	36.0	4.02	4.05	3.79
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	308.37	310.13	278.05	42.3	42.6	41.5	7.29	7.28	6.70
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	251.22	253.62	225.79	39.5	39.2	39.2	6.36	6.47	5.76
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODS	451.97	453.46	416.02	42.8	42.3	43.2	10.56	10.72	9.63
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	513.04	510.67	418.70	43.7	44.6	42.9	11.74	11.45	9.76
PETROLEUM REFINING	537.86	538.32	438.44	43.8	44.6	42.9	12.28	12.07	10.22
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	149.37	160.06	143.25	38.3	38.2	37.5	3.90	4.19	3.82
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	246.33	255.35	237.11	41.4	42.7	42.8	5.95	5.98	5.54
NONMANUFACTURING									
MINING	381.97	386.51	321.35	45.8	46.4	43.9	8.34	8.33	7.32
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	385.18	389.76	323.54	45.6	46.4	43.9	8.41	8.40	7.37
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MINLS., EXC. FUEL	312.06	325.24	289.10	44.9	47.0	45.6	6.95	6.92	6.34
COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT U.S. POSTAL SERV.	317.05	316.65	293.25	40.7	40.7	40.9	7.79	7.78	7.17
ELEC., GAS & SAN. SVCS	328.72	333.48	299.04	41.4	42.0	42.0	7.94	7.94	7.12
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	190.45	191.26	177.80	35.4	34.4	35.0	5.38	5.56	5.08
WHOLESALE TRADE	284.09	286.63	258.15	39.9	40.2	39.9	7.12	7.13	6.47
RETAIL TRADE	151.87	152.15	144.76	33.6	32.1	32.9	4.52	4.74	4.40
GENERAL MDSE. STORES	108.77	105.99	121.54	23.8	23.5	29.5	4.57	4.51	4.12
BANKING	179.35	178.32	162.75	37.6	37.7	37.5	4.77	4.73	4.34
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
MANUFACTURING	283.50	275.49	240.69	40.5	40.1	39.2	7.00	6.87	6.14
DURABLE GOODS	291.72	286.42	266.43	40.8	40.8	41.5	7.15	7.02	6.42
NONDURABLE GOODS	274.69	264.77	214.76	40.1	39.4	36.9	6.85	6.72	5.82
AUSTIN									
MANUFACTURING	224.11	224.13	204.26	40.6	41.2	41.6	5.52	5.44	4.91
DURABLE GOODS	228.52	229.35	206.15	41.1	41.7	41.9	5.56	5.50	4.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	200.49	200.97	193.43	37.9	39.1	39.8	5.29	5.14	4.86
BEAUMONT									
MANUFACTURING	439.81	368.99	382.97	42.7	38.8	41.9	10.30	9.51	9.14
DURABLE GOODS	324.86	354.35	310.78	38.4	41.3	40.1	8.46	8.58	7.75
NONDURABLE GOODS	512.11	380.21	423.85	45.4	36.7	42.9	11.28	10.36	9.88
CORPUS CHRISTI									
MANUFACTURING	306.32	308.48	306.39	40.2	39.6	41.8	7.62	7.79	7.33
DURABLE GOODS	260.91	279.09	208.70	38.2	39.7	34.9	6.83	7.03	5.98
NONDURABLE GOODS	336.15	327.46	368.21	41.5	39.5	46.2	8.10	8.29	7.97
DALLAS/FT. WORTH									
MANUFACTURING	261.70	261.70	241.35	40.2	40.2	40.7	6.51	6.51	5.93
DURABLE GOODS	275.81	276.62	255.64	40.5	40.8	41.5	6.81	6.78	6.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	231.47	231.27	212.86	39.5	39.0	39.2	5.86	5.93	5.43
EL PASO									
MANUFACTURING	209.87	205.92	190.80	39.9	39.0	40.0	5.26	5.28	4.77
DURABLE GOODS	245.69	238.30	245.37	35.3	35.2	41.8	6.96	6.77	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.72	195.05	172.18	41.4	40.3	39.4	4.80	4.84	4.37
GALVESTON									
MANUFACTURING	406.69	436.35	408.64	39.6	42.2	42.7	10.27	10.34	9.57
DURABLE GOODS	394.66	388.06	350.60	43.9	43.7	42.6	8.99	8.88	8.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	412.30	460.24	431.70	38.0	41.5	42.7	10.85	11.09	10.11
HOUSTON									
MANUFACTURING	357.73	358.52	327.56	43.1	43.3	43.1	8.30	8.28	7.60
DURABLE GOODS	335.62	337.19	307.15	42.7	42.9	42.6	7.86	7.86	7.21
NONDURABLE GOODS	394.20	392.91	361.30	43.8	43.9	43.9	9.00	8.95	8.23
LUBBOCK									
MANUFACTURING	219.11	215.72	198.85	40.5	39.8	41.6	5.41	5.42	4.78
DURABLE GOODS	212.22	206.75	186.13	39.3	38.5	40.2	5.40	5.37	4.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	235.01	236.26	226.51	43.2	42.8	44.5	5.44	5.52	5.09
SAN ANTONIO									
MANUFACTURING	211.14	210.50	186.80	41.4	41.6	40.0	5.10	5.06	4.67
DURABLE GOODS	219.37	221.76	194.32	40.7	42.0	40.4	5.39	5.28	4.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.83	198.51	180.24	42.2	41.1	39.7	4.83	4.83	4.54
WACO									
MANUFACTURING	241.80	237.08	221.82	39.0	38.3	39.4	6.20	6.19	5.63
DURABLE GOODS	251.77	248.82	231.49	39.4	39.0	40.9	6.39	6.38	5.66
NONDURABLE GOODS	229.85	221.78	211.30	38.5	37.4	37.8	5.97	5.93	5.59
WICHITA FALLS									
MANUFACTURING	246.81	257.28	232.13	39.0	40.2	40.3	6.33	6.40	5.76
DURABLE GOODS	257.52	273.50	249.29	38.9	40.7	40.8	6.62	6.72	6.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	216.31	210.99	183.52	39.4	39.0	38.8	5.44	5.41	4.73

*Figures cover Production Workers in Manufacturing and Mining industries only and Nonsupervisory Employees in other industry divisions. Earnings averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work. †Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY† ESTIMATES—TEXAS

INDUSTRY	MAY* 1980	APRIL** 1980	MAY** 1979	CHANGE FROM APR 1980	CHANGE FROM MAY 1979
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5,762,200	5,758,900	5,582,700	3,300	179,500
MANUFACTURING	1,042,600	1,041,800	1,017,600	800	25,000
DURABLE GOODS	610,900	616,000	599,000	5,100	11,900
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	34,500	35,700	37,300	1,200	2,800
LOGGING CAMPS, SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS	7,300	7,600	8,500	300	1,200
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	17,400	18,200	18,900	800	1,500
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	44,100	44,900	45,400	800	1,300
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	19,000	19,100	19,600	100	400
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	46,400	47,200	46,500	800	100
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	93,900	93,600	91,400	300	2,500
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	49,000	48,600	47,800	400	1,200
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	157,300	157,100	150,000	200	7,300
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	63,000	62,300	58,800	700	4,200
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	102,500	104,000	98,500	1,500	4,000
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	82,700	83,000	81,000	300	1,700
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	49,300	49,100	45,500	200	3,800
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	19,100	19,000	18,200	100	900
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	13,000	13,300	11,800	300	1,200
NONDURABLE GOODS	431,700	425,800	418,600	5,900	13,100
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	96,200	96,000	96,100	200	100
MEAT PRODUCTS	25,300	25,300	25,200	-	100
DAIRY PRODUCTS	5,400	5,400	5,500	-	100
BAKERY PRODUCTS	11,700	11,600	10,800	100	900
MALT BEVERAGES	3,700	3,600	3,500	100	200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	6,000	6,100	5,800	100	200
APPAREL & OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	76,900	76,600	75,200	300	1,700
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	22,300	22,300	21,900	-	400
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	62,100	61,700	58,800	400	3,300
NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, BOOKS & MISC. PUBL.	33,200	33,000	31,100	200	2,100
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	81,700	81,700	79,700	-	2,000
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	48,200	42,700	42,500	5,500	5,700
PETROLEUM REFINING	44,400	38,800	38,600	5,600	5,900
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	7,700	7,700	7,600	-	100
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	30,600	31,000	31,000	400	400
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	4,719,600	4,717,100	4,565,100	2,500	154,500
MINING	217,800	215,500	195,500	2,300	22,300
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	208,100	205,700	186,500	2,400	21,600
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MINES, EXC. FUEL	9,700	9,800	9,000	100	700
CONSTRUCTION	433,000	435,600	417,400	2,600	15,600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	361,900	362,000	349,400	100	12,500
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	31,900	31,900	31,200	-	700
TRANSPORTATION, EXCEPT RAILROADS	180,000	180,800	173,500	800	6,500
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	36,000	36,000	33,500	-	2,500
COMMUNICATION, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	79,700	79,700	79,500	-	200
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	70,300	69,600	65,200	700	5,100
ELECTRIC SERVICES	37,900	37,500	34,300	400	3,600
GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION	27,600	27,300	26,600	300	1,000
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	1,387,100	1,385,900	1,369,600	1,200	17,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	406,400	406,400	395,300	-	11,100
RETAIL TRADE	980,700	979,500	974,300	1,200	6,400
BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	46,000	46,100	45,300	100	700
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	139,400	140,900	140,800	1,500	1,400
FOOD STORES	162,700	161,400	159,200	1,300	3,500
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	123,200	123,000	127,400	200	4,200
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	76,000	75,100	72,800	900	3,200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	433,400	433,000	428,800	400	4,600
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	328,200	326,400	312,700	1,800	15,500
BANKING	86,500	86,000	81,100	500	5,400
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	114,000	113,600	109,500	400	4,500
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	127,700	126,800	122,100	900	5,600
SERVICES	996,000	998,000	956,800	2,000	39,200
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	57,900	56,700	57,700	1,200	200
PERSONAL SERVICES	61,400	63,500	62,600	2,100	1,200
BUSINESS & REPAIR SERVICES	253,800	255,300	243,600	1,500	10,200
AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOTION PICTURES	47,200	46,500	44,300	700	2,900
HEALTH SERVICES	266,300	266,300	256,500	-	9,800
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52,100	52,700	48,800	600	3,300
OTHER SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	257,300	257,000	243,300	300	14,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	995,600	993,700	963,700	1,900	31,900
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	164,500	163,400	164,300	1,100	200
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	197,100	197,800	202,100	700	5,000
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	634,000	632,500	597,300	1,500	36,700
TOTAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS	719,600	718,400	708,300	1,200	11,300
DURABLE GOODS	413,900	417,700	409,800	3,800	4,100
NONDURABLE GOODS	305,700	300,700	298,500	5,900	7,200

†Estimated number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas without reference to place of residence of workers. ‡Estimates of TEC in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. *Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

overtime was cut back and some entry-level workers were hired in two of the larger firms. Retail trade realized a drop of 22 cents as business reductions in building materials and garden supplies, food stores, and miscellaneous retail stores were felt. Fewer overtime hours worked caused declines in AHE in leather and leather products, chemicals and allied products, and printing and publishing.

In contrast to the above industries, additional overtime led to gains in AHE in stone, clay and glass products and transportation equipment. The concrete, gypsum and plaster products segment of stone, clay and glass products was primarily responsible for the advance in earnings. Aircraft and parts was the chief beneficiary of the rise in transportation equipment.

A drop in AWH was recorded in petroleum and coal products, while earnings rose. The changes in AHE and AWH were attributed to the settlement of a labor-management dispute in the petroleum refining segment.

FARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES GROWTH

Employment in agriculture rose from 191,300 at mid-April to 199,500 at mid-May as farm activity increased with the spring weather. Seasonal farmworkers totaled 71,500 at mid-May, down from 73,500 for the same period last year.

Cotton farmers on the Plains were delaying planting until the soil warmed as cotton activities employed 15,810 workers this year compared to 15,920 one year ago. Seasonal employment in vegetable activities was down from 16,730 a year ago to 15,240 at mid-month. Various vegetables were still being harvested in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and in the Rio Grande Plains.

Feed and grain employment fell from 22,560 in May 1979 to 22,240 this year. Grain sorghum planting continued to progress. Pecan trees reached full bloom across most of the State, while spring rains proved to be good for pastures.